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**Farrington**

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(54) **SYSTEMS, METHODS, AND SOFTWARE FOR DETERMINING SPATIALLY VARIABLE DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF A MATERIAL** 4,918,375 A \* 4/1990 Malicki ..... G01N 33/246 324/642  
(Continued)

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(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 54 days.  
"Generalized Pencil-of-Function Method for Extracting Poles of an EM System From Its Transient Response," by Yingbo Hua and Tapan K. Sarkar. IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation, vol. 37, No. 2, pp. 229-234, Feb. 1989.  
(Continued)

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**G01N 27/02** (2006.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **G01N 21/55** (2013.01); **G01N 27/02** (2013.01)

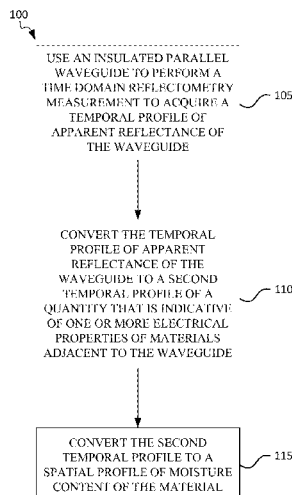
Systems, methods, and software for measuring the spatially variable relative dielectric permittivity of materials along a linear or otherwise configured sensor element, and more specifically the spatial variability of soil moisture in one dimension as inferred from the dielectric profile of the soil matrix surrounding a linear sensor element. Various methods described herein combine advances in the processing of time domain reflectometry data with innovations in physical sensing apparatuses. These advancements enable high temporal (and thus spatial) resolution of electrical reflectance continuously along an insulated waveguide that is permanently emplaced in contact with adjacent soils. The spatially resolved reflectance is directly related to impedance changes along the waveguide that are dominated by electrical permittivity contrast due to variations in soil moisture. Various  
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
CPC ..... G01N 33/246; G01N 22/00; G01N 22/04; G01N 23/02; G01N 23/08; G01N 9/24;  
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methods described herein are thus able to monitor soil moisture in profile with high spatial resolution.

**10 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
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 See application file for complete search history.

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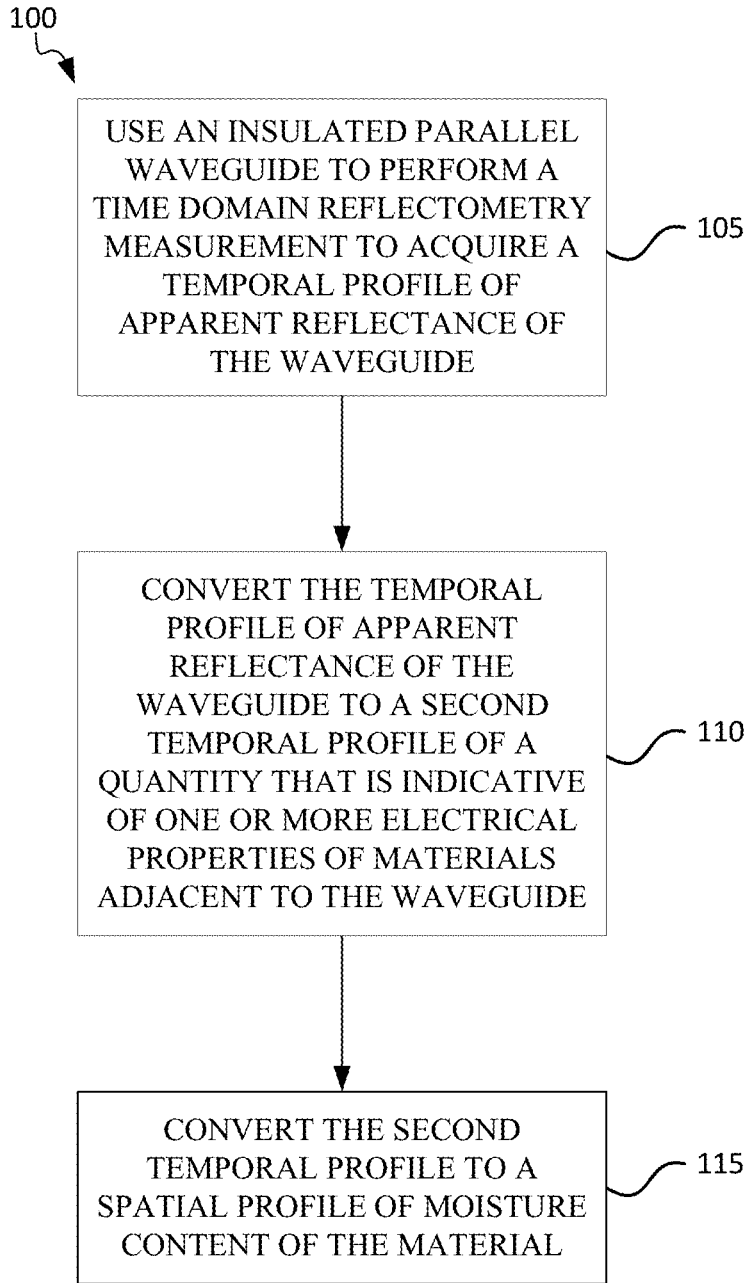
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**FIG. 1**

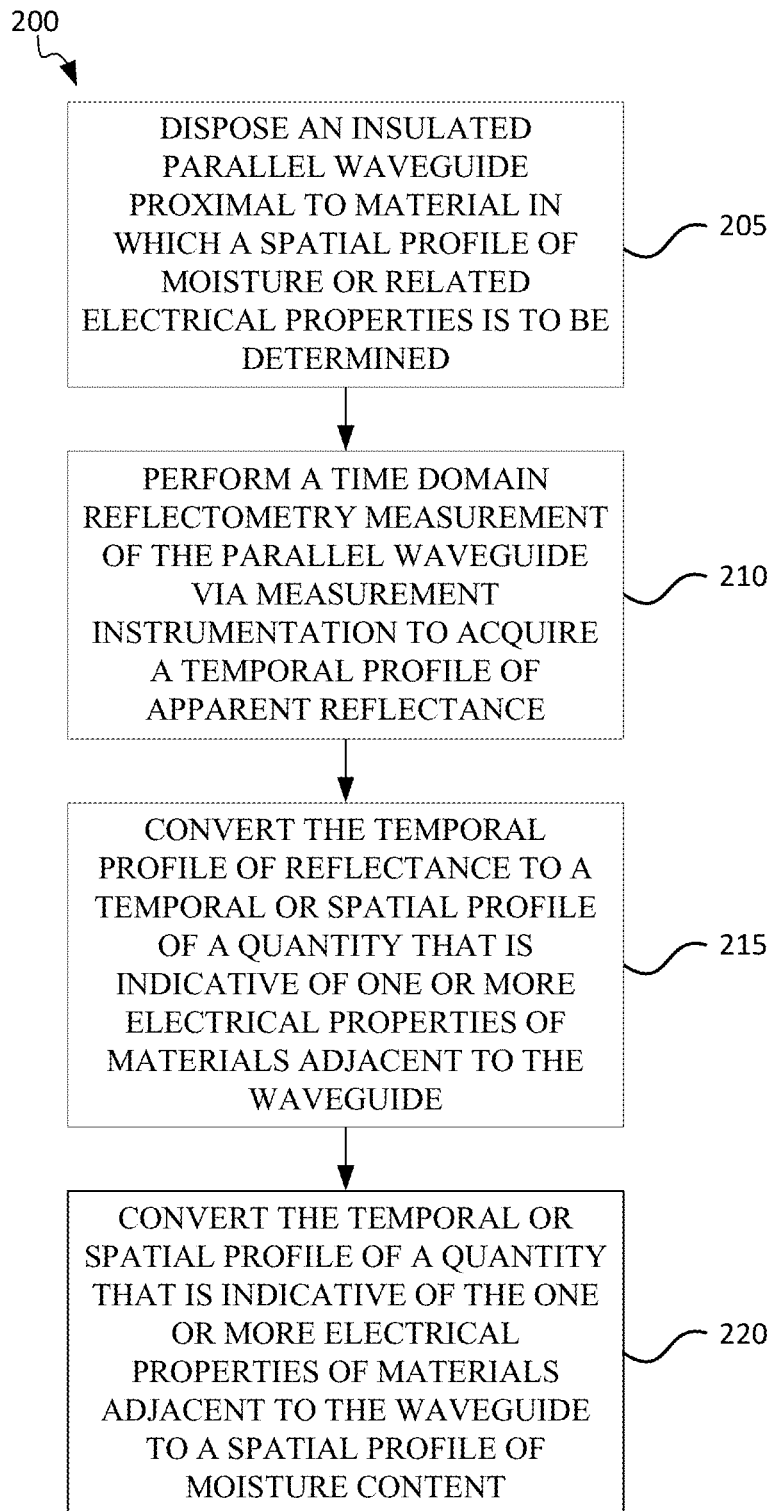


FIG. 2

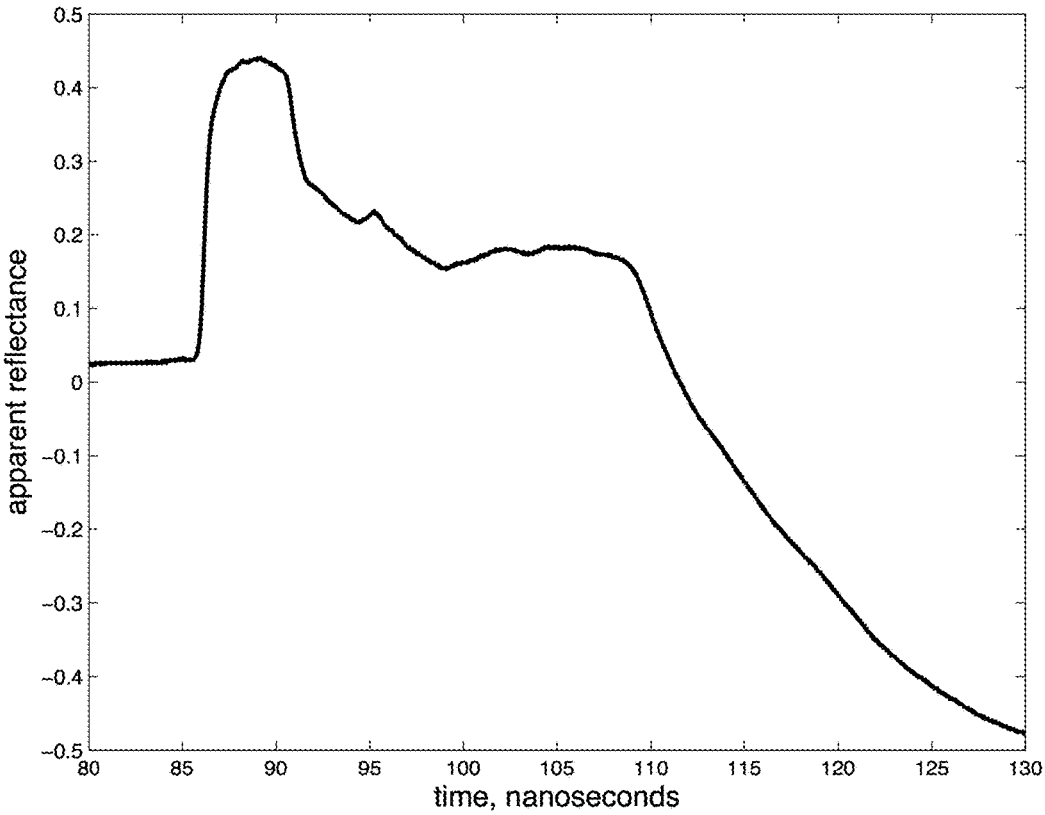


FIG. 3

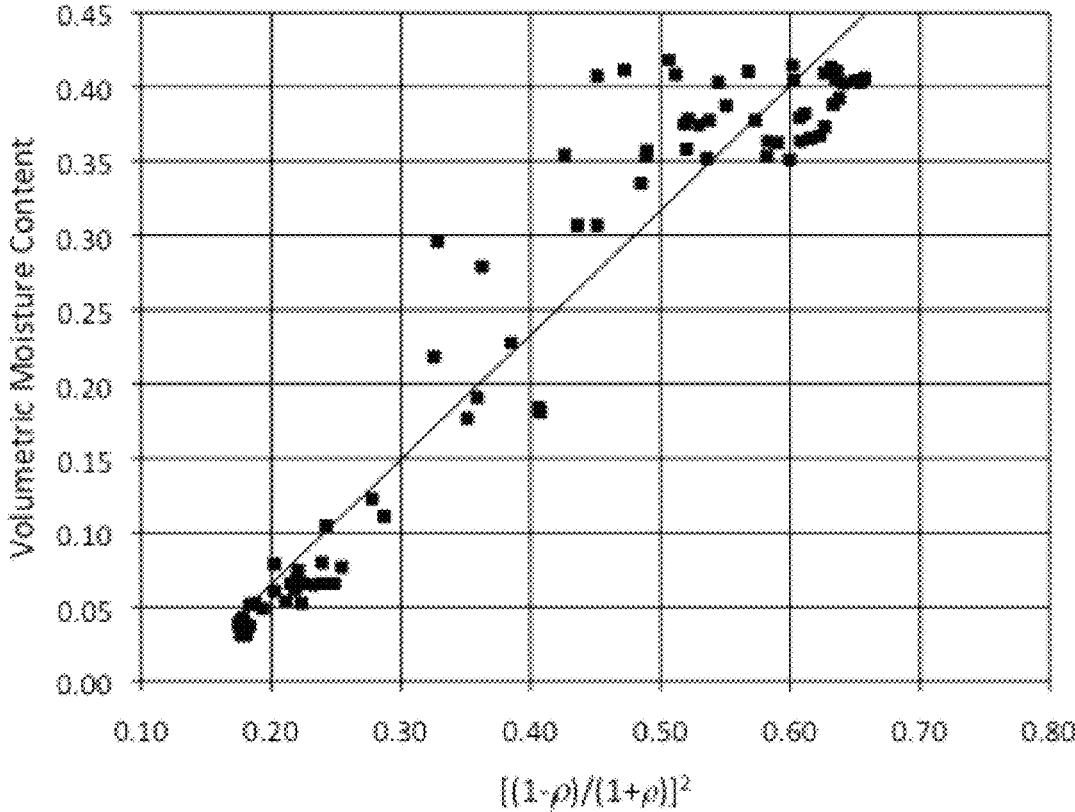


FIG. 4

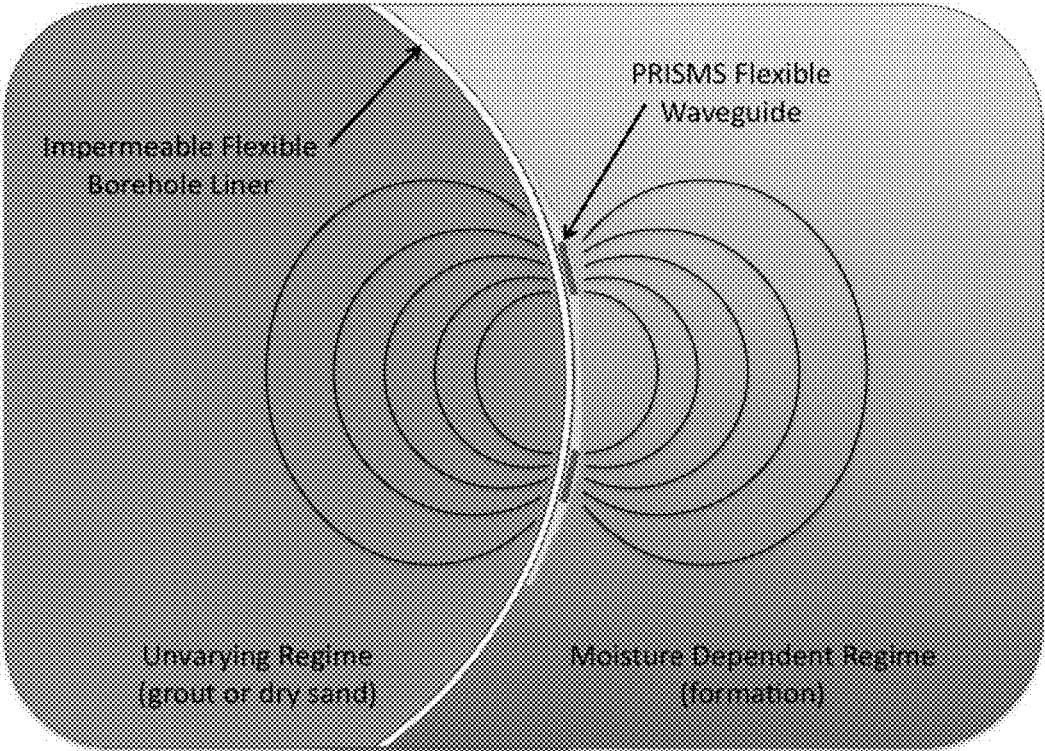


FIG. 5



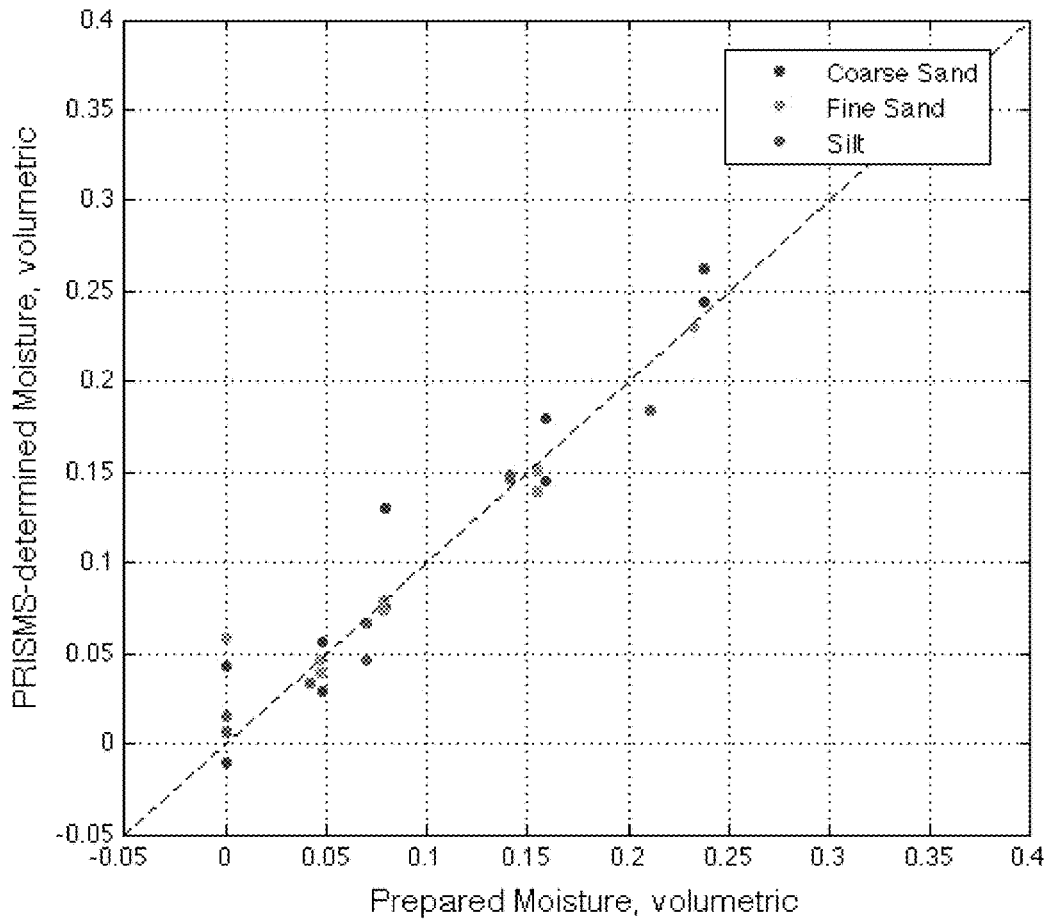


FIG. 6

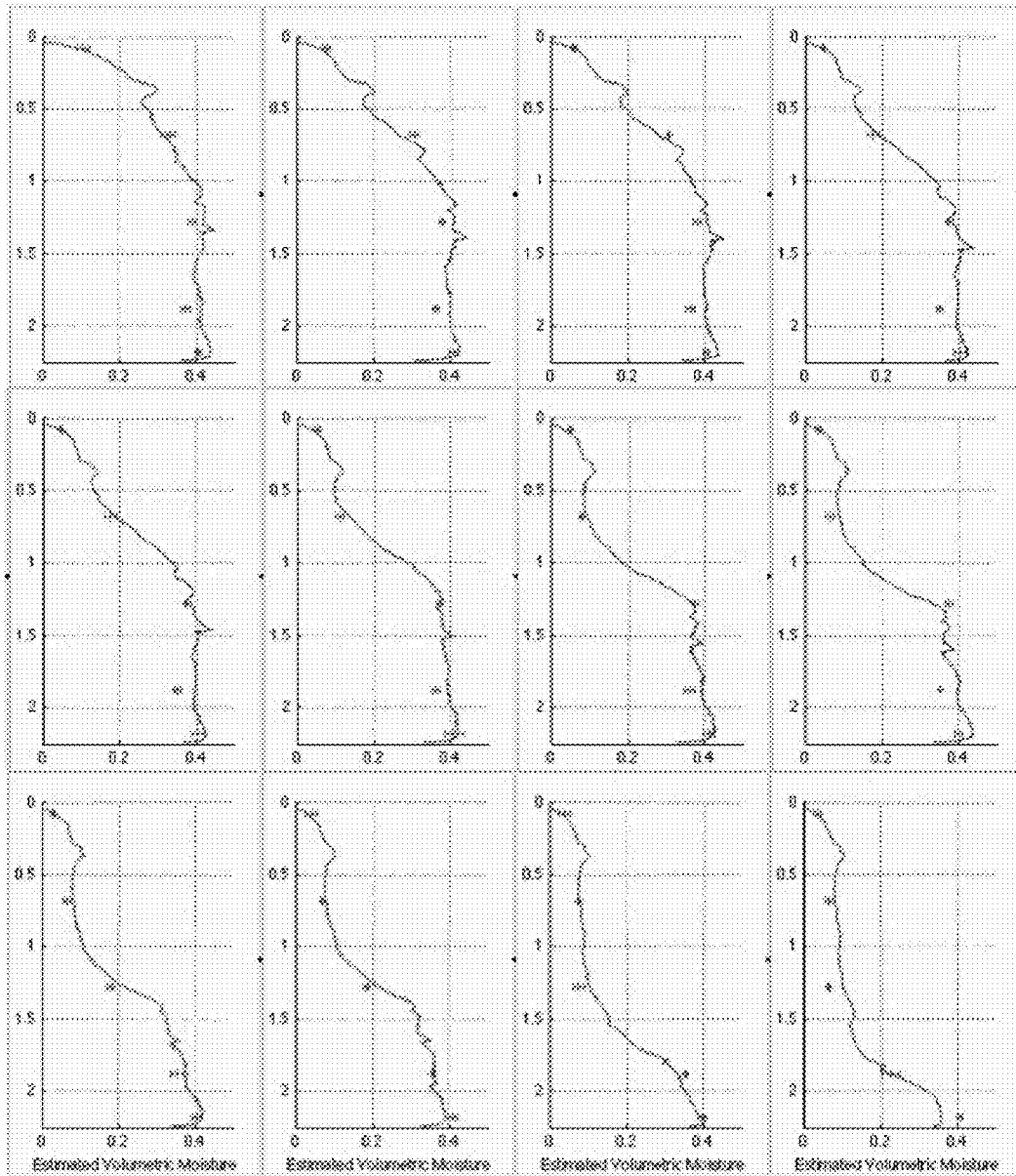


FIG. 7

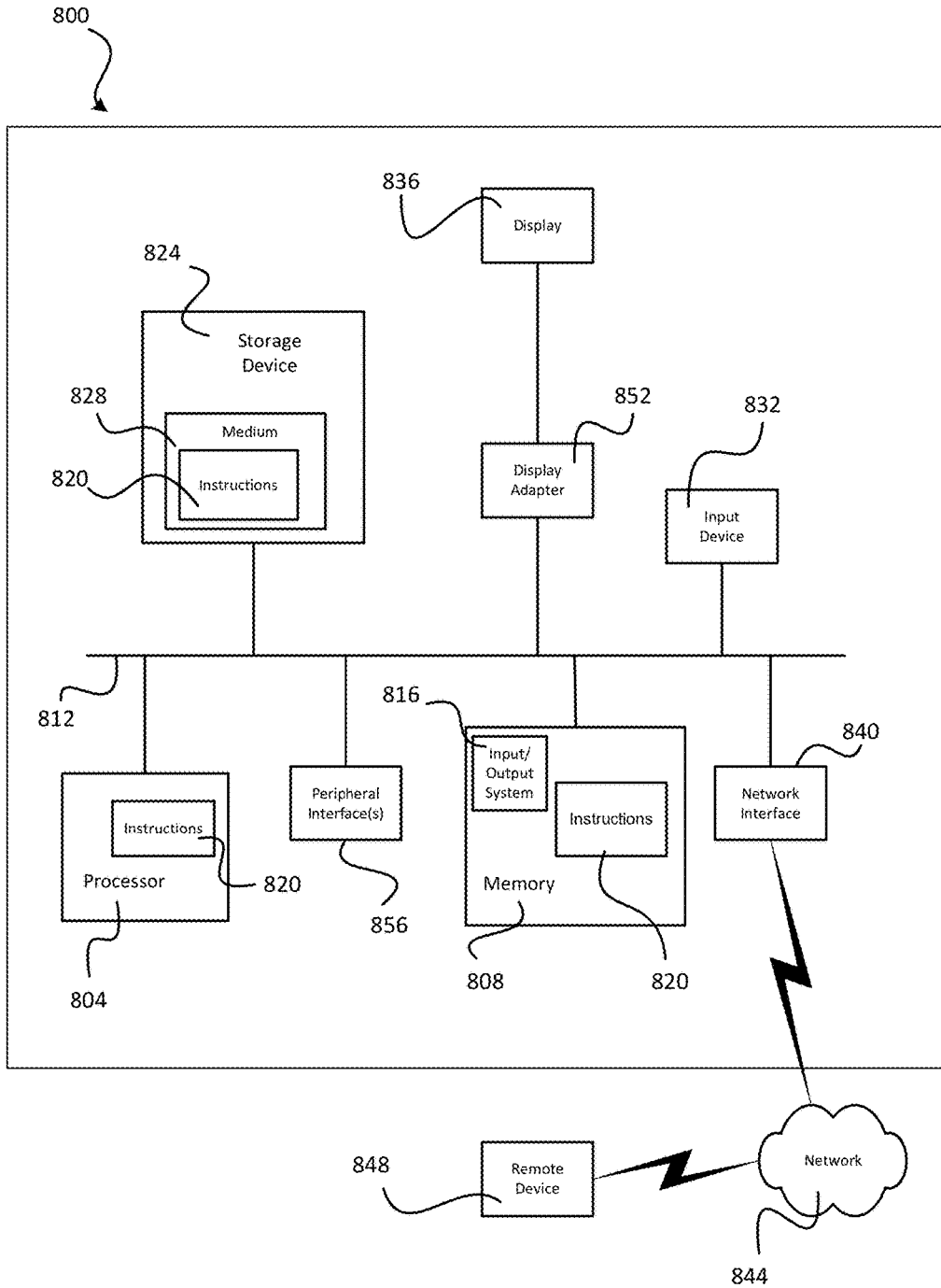


FIG. 8

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**SYSTEMS, METHODS, AND SOFTWARE  
FOR DETERMINING SPATIALLY VARIABLE  
DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE DIELECTRIC  
PROPERTIES OF A MATERIAL**

RELATED APPLICATION DATA

This application claims the benefit of priority of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 62/031,064, filed on Jul. 30, 2014, and titled "Systems and Methods for Determining Spatially Variable Distributions of the Dielectric Properties of a Material," which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to the field of measuring and testing. In particular, the present invention is directed to systems, methods, and software for determining spatially variable distributions of the dielectric properties of a material.

BACKGROUND

Various attempts to produce meaningful analytics of electrical properties of materials have resulted in development of systems and methods that are usable in particular instances for particular purposes but that are not suitable or optimized for, e.g., ascertaining a spatial profile of electrical or dielectric properties of the materials. Due to various shortcomings of the prior art, new technologies need to be developed to increase the quality of analytical methodologies available to geologists, security professionals, and government officials, among others.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

Aspects of the present disclosure provide systems, methods, and software for measuring the spatially variable relative dielectric permittivity of materials along a linear or otherwise configured sensor element, and more specifically the spatial variability of soil moisture in one dimension as inferred from the dielectric of the soil matrix surrounding a linear sensor element.

In one implementation, a method of determining spatially variable distributions of the dielectric properties of a material using an insulated parallel waveguide disposed proximal to the material in which a spatial profile of moisture or related electrical properties is to be determined is provided. Such a method may include: using the insulated parallel waveguide to perform a time domain reflectometry measurement to acquire a temporal profile of apparent reflectance of the waveguide; converting the temporal profile of apparent reflectance of the waveguide to a second temporal profile of a quantity that is indicative of one or more electrical properties of materials adjacent to the waveguide; and converting the second temporal profile to a spatial profile of moisture content of the material.

In another implementation, a method of determining spatially variable distributions of the dielectric properties of a material is provided, the method being at least partially implemented with measurement instrumentation. Such a method may include: disposing an insulated parallel waveguide proximal to the material in which the spatial profile of moisture or related electrical properties is to be determined; performing a time domain reflectometry measurement of the parallel waveguide via the measurement instrumentation to

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acquire a temporal profile of apparent reflectance; converting the temporal profile of reflectance to a temporal or spatial profile of a quantity that is indicative of one or more electrical properties of materials adjacent to the waveguide; and converting the temporal or spatial profile of a quantity that is indicative of the one or more electrical properties of materials adjacent to the waveguide to a spatial profile of moisture content.

In still another implementation, a machine-readable storage medium containing machine-executable instructions for performing a method of determining spatially variable distributions of the dielectric properties of a material using an insulated parallel waveguide disposed proximal to the material in which a spatial profile of moisture or related electrical properties is to be determined is provided. Such a machine-readable storage medium may include: a first set of machine-executable instructions for using the insulated parallel waveguide to perform a time domain reflectometry measurement to acquire a temporal profile of apparent reflectance of said waveguide; a second set of machine-executable instructions for converting the temporal profile of apparent reflectance of said waveguide to a second temporal profile of a quantity that is indicative of one or more electrical properties of materials adjacent to the waveguide; and a third set of machine-executable instructions for converting the second temporal profile to a spatial profile of moisture content of the material.

These and other aspects and features of non-limiting embodiments of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon review of the following description of specific non-limiting embodiments of the invention in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For the purpose of illustrating the invention, the drawings show aspects of one or more embodiments of the invention. However, it should be understood that the present invention is not limited to the precise arrangements and instrumentalities shown in the drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a flow diagram illustrating a method of determining spatially variable distributions of the dielectric properties of a material using an insulated parallel waveguide disposed proximal to the material in which a spatial profile of moisture or related electrical properties is to be determined;

FIG. 2 is a flow diagram illustrating a method of determining spatially variable distributions of the dielectric properties of a material;

FIG. 3 is a plot of a temporal profile of apparent reflectance acquired by performing a time domain reflectometry (TDR) measurement of a parallel waveguide disposed proximal to a material in which the spatial profile of moisture or related electrical properties is to be determined;

FIG. 4 is a plot showing an empirical calibration developed from experimental data relating a function of transmission line reflectance that is proportional to media dielectric to moisture content in the media;

FIG. 5 is a transverse view of a cross-section of a waveguide with auxiliary structures used to dispose it in proximity to the material under test, also showing the penetration into the surrounding media of the electric field generated by an incident TDR pulse;

FIG. 6 is a plot showing strong correlation between determinations of soil moisture made using aspects of the present disclosure and gravimetrically prepared water content;

FIG. 7 is a series of plots from a soil column experiment showing comparison of moisture profiles determined using aspects of the present disclosure to discrete (distance averaged) measurements made using conventional TDR probes; and

FIG. 8 is a block diagram of a computing system that can be used to implement any one or more of the methodologies disclosed herein and any one or more portions thereof.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Aspects of the present invention include systems, methods, and software for determining spatially variable distributions of the dielectric properties of a material. In some embodiments, an insulated, flexible waveguide disposed in or proximal to a material can be used to analyze electrical properties of the material(s) by applying controlled electrical excitations to the waveguide and monitoring reflections or other consequences of such excitations. By utilizing aspects of the present disclosure, a spatial profile of electrical or dielectric properties of materials can be produced as a function of reflections or other consequences of such excitations.

Referring now to the drawings, FIG. 1 illustrates an exemplary method 100 of determining spatially variable distributions of the dielectric properties of a material using an insulated parallel waveguide disposed proximal to the material in which a spatial profile of moisture or related electrical properties is to be determined. In this example, method 100 includes: using the insulated parallel waveguide to perform a time domain reflectometry measurement to acquire a temporal profile of apparent reflectance of the waveguide (step 105); converting the temporal profile of apparent reflectance of the waveguide to a second temporal profile of a quantity that is indicative of one or more electrical properties of materials adjacent to the waveguide (step 110); and converting the second temporal profile to a spatial profile of moisture content of the material (step 115). Details of method 100 and associated steps are described further herein.

FIG. 2 illustrates an exemplary method 200 of determining spatially variable distributions of the dielectric properties of a material. In this example, method 200 includes: disposing an insulated parallel waveguide proximal to the material in which the spatial profile of moisture or related electrical properties is to be determined (step 205); performing a time domain reflectometry measurement of the parallel waveguide via the measurement instrumentation to acquire a temporal profile of apparent reflectance (step 210); converting the temporal profile of reflectance to a temporal or spatial profile of a quantity that is indicative of one or more electrical properties of materials adjacent to the waveguide (step 215); and converting the temporal or spatial profile of a quantity that is indicative of the one or more electrical properties of materials adjacent to the waveguide to a spatial profile of moisture content (step 220). Details of method 200 and associated steps are described further herein.

Soil is a three-component mixture of materials in solid, gaseous, and liquid phases. The solid phase consists of soil particles which pack to form a structure or matrix having interconnected pore spaces. These pores contain liquid and/or gas (typically air) into and through which water or other liquid may flow or remain stationary. The dielectric constant of air is 1 by definition. The dielectric constant of dry soils is generally in the range of 2.5 to 4.0, and the dielectric constant of water is around 78 at room temperature. The high contrast between the dielectric constant of water and that of

the other two materials in a soil matrix allows the moisture content of soils to be inferred from measurement of the dielectric constant of the mixed media.

Various methods described herein combine advances in the processing of TDR data with innovations in the physical sensing apparatus. These advancements enable high temporal (and thus spatial) resolution of electrical reflectance continuously along an insulated waveguide that is permanently emplaced in contact with adjacent soils. The spatially resolved reflectance is directly related to impedance changes along the waveguide that are dominated by electrical permittivity contrast due to variations in soil moisture. Various methods described herein are thus able to monitor soil moisture in profile with high spatial resolution. FIG. 6, which shows correlation between determinations of soil moisture made using aspects of the present disclosure and conventional TDR measurements performed on soil of a gravimetrically prepared water content, also illustrates the difference between the spatially continuous measurement aspect of the present disclosure in comparison to the spatially discrete aspect of conventional TDR soil moisture measurements. The vertical axis of FIG. 6 is labeled "volumetric" soil moisture content, which is computed from the gravimetric content knowing the soil porosity.

Various methods described herein use an electrically insulated transmission line also known as a waveguide. With few exceptions, soil moisture sensors that use the principle of time domain reflectometry have typically comprised transmission lines that are in continuous electrical contact (e.g., galvanically coupled) with the medium being tested. The medium itself is conductive to varying degrees in a spatially homogeneous or heterogeneous manner so that the magnitude, time of arrival, and/or polarity of the energy returned to the time domain reflectometer by reflection from impedance contrasts along the transmission line, as described by conventional transmission line theory, are affected by both the electrical conductivity and the dielectric constant of the medium through which the transmission line passes.

An aspect of the present disclosure is the physical design of the waveguide in which electrical insulation coating the conductors inhibits loss of energy due to the electrical conductivity of the material under test and the dimensions and spatial relationships of the conductors and insulation in the planar transmission line is effective for causing the electric field formed by an incident voltage pulse traveling on the line to extend substantially into the media adjacent to the line, thus ensuring sensitivity of the measurement to the electrical properties of the media under test. FIG. 5 shows a representation of electric field lines extending into the media under test. The lines shown are oriented in the direction of current. Lines showing equipotential voltage would be oriented perpendicular to the current lines.

Electrically insulating the transmission line from adjacent materials significantly reduces the transverse conductance of the transmission line such that in many soil conditions the effects of transverse conductance on observed transmission line behavior is negligible. In low conductivity soils, this reduction in the effect of conductance enables the dielectric profile of the media adjacent to the transmission line to be recovered directly from the impedance profile of a transmission line of uniform cross sectional geometry obtained from the reflectance profile.

For transmission lines in significantly conductive media, the apparent reflectance profile is also affected by losses in the media, so recovery of impedance profiles, velocity profiles, and related material dielectric profiles from mea-

sured reflectance profiles in lossy media may introduce artifacts that distort the profiles. Knowing the length of the transmission line and determining, a priori, its characteristic impedance and propagation velocity enables correction of the effects of lossy media.

Another aspect of the present disclosure is the data process that is used to interpret the time domain reflectometry signal acquired from the linear sensor element and to spatially register the inherently time-domain information. The data process includes algorithms that enable electrical parameters measured in the time domain to be converted to the spatial domain by accounting for the spatially variable propagation speed of an incident electrical pulse launched into the waveguide and its measured reflections. This aspect of the process enables spatial resolution of variations in the media dielectric constant, and thus soil moisture content in profile. Still more data processes estimate the spatial distribution of variability in media dielectric constant and soil moisture content in one dimension co-aligned with the sensor element.

When disposing of the waveguide in proximity to the material under test requires the introduction of additional structural support elements to form a waveguide assembly, then another significant aspect of present disclosure is the way in which the influence of the dielectric properties of the additional support materials is accounted for in the interpretation of the signals measured to recover the dielectric profile of the media under test from the gross effective dielectric profile of the combination of media and the waveguide support materials/additional introduced structures.

A method performed in accordance with the present disclosure may comprise: (1) disposing an insulated parallel waveguide proximal to the material in which the spatial profile of moisture or related electrical properties is to be determined; (2) performing a time domain reflectometry (TDR) measurement of the parallel waveguide of Step 1 to acquire the temporal profile of apparent reflectance; (3) converting the temporal profile of reflectance obtained in Step 2 to a temporal or spatial profile of a quantity that is indicative of one or more electrical properties of materials adjacent to the transmission line; and (4) converting the temporal or spatial profile of a quantity that is indicative of the electrical properties of materials adjacent to the transmission line obtained in Step 3 to a spatial profile of moisture content. Detailed methods of performing each step are described below.

#### Step 1

Many methods are suitable for disposing an insulated parallel waveguide proximal to the material in which the spatial profile of moisture or related electrical properties is to be determined performing Step 1. A particular method applicable to measuring soil moisture in horizontal profile is to directly bury the waveguide in an approximately horizontal trench in the soil. A particular method suitable for measuring vertical distributions of soil moisture over depths of, for instance, one to two meters, as may be required for agricultural applications, is to form a vertically oriented or otherwise oriented hole in the soil using a rotary auger or other cavity forming method and to insert into the hole a rigid or semi-rigid probe such as a plastic rod, fiberglass tube, or other type of member bearing the waveguide adhered to the outside of the member or embedded in the member. Another particular method applicable to installation of waveguides in deeper boreholes is disclosed in U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 62/030,977 filed on Jul. 30, 2014, and titled "Systems, Methods, and Apparatuses for Measuring Electrical Properties of a Material," the subject matter of which was invented by the present inventor and the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference for its teachings of such installation techniques and related systems, methods, and apparatuses. Other installation techniques may be used. In addition to the particular methods described here, other suitable methods exist for disposing an insulated parallel waveguide proximal to the material in which the spatial profile of moisture or related electrical properties is to be determined.

Step 2

To perform Step 2, electrical connection may be made from the transmission line to a TDR instrument or other measurement instrumentation, such as the TDR100 manufactured by Campbell Scientific, Inc., the HL-1101 manufactured by Hyperlabs, Inc., or the Tektronix 1503C Metallic Time Domain Reflectometer. The waveguide may be connected directly to the TDR instrument or may be connected via a length of coaxial cable or other cable between the transmission line and the TDR instrument; wireless or other types of connections may also be used. It is advantageous, but not necessary, to use a type of cable connecting the transmission line to the TDR instrument that has a characteristic impedance matching the input/output impedance of the TDR instrument, such as RG-58 A/U, RG-8, or RG-174 coaxial cable for a 50-ohm impedance, as this will maximize the transfer of incident energy into the transmission line waveguide. Other cables may also be used. The TDR instrument launches an incident pulse comprising a rapid voltage increase into the proximal end of the cable or transmission line and then measures the voltage at the point of introduction at numerous successive discrete time intervals to generate and report a discrete time series of measurements called reflectance. Reflectance  $\rho$  is a measure of the fraction of the forward traveling voltage increase reflected as backward traveling voltage by impedance changes along the transmission line. It is computed for a given reflection time  $t$  corresponding to a discrete time of voltage sample as the difference between measured voltage  $V(t)$  at time  $t$  and incident voltage  $V_0$  divided by the incident voltage:

$$\rho_{app}(t) = (V(t) - V_0) / V_0.$$

A time series of hundreds or thousands of voltage or reflectance values is typically recorded by the reflectometer as a temporal profile. FIG. 3 shows a profile of apparent reflectance recorded by a reflectometer instrument.

#### Step 3

A particular way of converting the temporal profile of reflectance obtained in Step 2 to a temporal or spatial profile of a quantity that is indicative of electrical properties of the materials adjacent to the transmission line is to convert the temporal profile of reflectance to a temporal or spatial profile of a function of reflectance that is algebraically proportional to the dielectric of adjacent materials. One such function is:

$$f(\rho) = [(1-\rho)/(1+\rho)]^2.$$

This function has been shown to be proportional to the dielectric of materials adjacent to the transmission line by algebraic manipulation of well-known transmission line relationships. This function is particularly useful in the case when auxiliary structures adjacent to one side of the transmission line are required to dispose the transmission line proximal to the material under test in Step 1 above such that the material under test is proximal to only one side of the transmission line. In that case, it is not necessary to know the relative contributions of the media under test on one side of

the waveguide and the auxiliary structures on the other side to the profile of net effective dielectric surrounding the waveguide because the dielectric of the auxiliary structures is spatially invariant and therefore the function produces a value that remains proportional to the dielectric of the media under test.

Another way of converting the temporal profile of reflectance obtained in Step 2 to a temporal or spatial profile of a quantity that is indicative of one or more electrical materials adjacent to the transmission line is to convert the temporal profile of reflectance to a temporal or spatial profile of transmission line impedance.

A particular way of converting a temporal profile of apparent reflectance  $\rho_{app}$  to a profile of transmission line impedance is to apply the following relation to each value of the apparent reflectance  $\rho_{app}(t)$  in the profile:

$$Z(t+\Delta t) = Z(t)[1 + \rho_{app}(t)] / [1 - \rho_{app}(t)],$$

in which  $Z(t)$  is the impedance just to the proximal side of a point on the transmission line corresponding to a roundtrip travel time of  $t$ , and  $Z(t+\Delta t)$  is the impedance just to the distal side of the point on the transmission line corresponding to a roundtrip travel time of  $t$ , being the same time the TDR instrument sampled the voltage that produced the value of apparent reflectance  $\rho_{app}(t)$ .  $Z(0)$  is the input/output impedance of the TDR instrument.

Other ways of converting the temporal profile of reflectance obtained in Step 2 to a temporal or spatial profile of a quantity that is indicative of one or more electrical materials adjacent to the transmission line can be used.

Step 4

A particular way of converting the temporal or spatial profile of a quantity that is indicative of one or more electrical properties of materials adjacent to the transmission line obtained in Step 3 to a spatial profile of moisture content, when the quantity that is indicative of the electrical properties of materials adjacent to the transmission line is the function:

$$\eta(\rho) = [(1-\rho)/(1+\rho)]_2,$$

which is proportional to the dielectric of the materials, is to apply an empirical calibration developed from experimental data. FIG. 4 shows one such calibration.

Another way of converting a temporal or spatial profile of a quantity that is indicative of one or more electrical properties of materials adjacent to the transmission line obtained in Step 3 to a spatial profile of moisture content, when the quantity that is indicative of the material electrical properties is the transmission line impedance, is to first convert the temporal or spatial profile of transmission line impedance to a spatial profile of material dielectric constant, also known as the relative dielectric permittivity, and then to convert the spatial profile of relative dielectric permittivity to a spatial profile of moisture content.

One particular way of converting a temporal or spatial profile of transmission line impedance to a spatial profile of material dielectric constant  $\epsilon$  is by way of comparison of the profile of transmission line characteristic impedance to a spatial profile of the characteristic impedance of the same or identical transmission line in air, computed from a TDR measurement of the transmission line in air acquired prior to disposing the waveguide proximal to the material under test in Step 1 above, and applying a well-known formula relating the impedance of a transmission line surrounded by a material of given dielectric  $Z$  to that of the same cross sectional geometry of transmission line in air  $Z_{air}$ :

$$Z = Z_{air} \epsilon^{1/2},$$

which inverted becomes:

$$\epsilon = (Z_{air}/Z)_2,$$

The speed of propagation of an electromagnetic wave in a transmission line is related to the dielectric permittivity and magnetic permeability of the material surrounding the conductors. The speed of propagation  $c$  in a transmission line surrounded by material is related to the speed in air by:

$$c = (\mu\epsilon)^{-1/2},$$

in which  $\epsilon$  is dielectric permittivity, which for air is 1, and  $\mu$  is magnetic permeability, which in soils and water is negligibly different from air. Therefore the propagation speed in situ  $c_{insitu}$  is related to the propagation speed in air  $c_{air}$  by the material dielectric in situ  $\epsilon_{media}$ :

$$c_{insitu} = c_{air} \epsilon_{media}^{-1/2}.$$

This equation can be easily seen to derive from the ratio of the speed in the transmission line surrounded by media to that in the line surrounded by air:

$$c_{insitu}/c_{air} = (\mu\epsilon_{media})^{-1/2} / (\mu\epsilon_{air})^{-1/2}.$$

In the case that auxiliary structures adjacent to one side of the transmission line are required to dispose the transmission line proximal to the material under test in Step 1 above such that the material under test is proximal to only one side of the transmission line, then a particular way of determining the dielectric of the material under test is to first compute the gross effective dielectric of the combined auxiliary structures and material under test by comparison to the impedance profile of the same or identical transmission line in air as described above, and to then apply an inversion of a dielectric mixing model that accounts for weighted contributions of the media under test on one side of the waveguide and the auxiliary structures on the other side to the gross effective dielectric profile.

One specific inversion of a dielectric mixing model that has been applied to find the dielectric of the media under test  $\epsilon_{media}$  is expressed as:

$$\epsilon_{media} = \{[\epsilon_{aux}(\Phi-1) + \epsilon_{eff}]/\Phi\},$$

wherein  $\epsilon_{eff}$  is the gross effective dielectric of the combination of auxiliary structures and media under test determined from the in situ impedance profile,  $\epsilon_{aux}$  is the effective dielectric of the auxiliary structures experimentally determined as the square of the ratio of the impedance of the waveguide surrounded only by air to the impedance of the waveguide with adjacent auxiliary structures surrounded air,  $\Phi$  is the cross-sectional area fraction of the media under test relative to the combination of media and auxiliary structures.

Still another way of establishing a relationship of line impedance to the dielectric constant of a material adjacent to the line is empirical determination through experimentation, in which the same transmission line prior to disposition proximal to the material under test in Step 1, or a different section of transmission line being identical in cross-section to the line in Step 1, is immersed over a portion of its length in different fluids or different mixtures of fluids having known dielectric properties and the reflectance from the point on the transmission line corresponding to the fluid interface with air is observed. Other ways of converting a temporal or spatial profile of transmission line impedance to a spatial profile of material electrical properties can also be used.

Another particular way of converting one or more spatial profiles of material electrical properties to a spatial profile of moisture content in Step 4 pertains to a soil material when

the spatial profile of a material electrical properties is a profile of dielectric constant, also known as the relative dielectric permittivity, is to apply well-known equations relating volumetric water content to soil dielectric constant, such as the Topp Equation,

$$\text{Volumetric Water Content} = -5.3 \times 10^{-2} + 2.92 \times 10^{-2} \epsilon^{1/2} - 5.5 \times 10^{-4} \epsilon^2 + 4.3 \times 10^{-6} \epsilon^3$$

and the Ledieu equation,

$$\text{Volumetric Water Content} = 0.118 \epsilon^{1/2} - 0.1758.$$

Another way of converting a spatial profile of material dielectric constant to a spatial profile of soil moisture content is to apply a soil-specific empirical calibration developed from experimental data. Other ways of converting one or more spatial profiles of material electrical properties to a spatial profile of moisture content when the spatial profile of material electrical properties is a profile of dielectric constant can also be used. Other ways of converting one or more spatial profiles of material electrical properties to a spatial profile of moisture content when the spatial profile of material electrical properties is not a profile of dielectric constant can also be used. Other ways of converting the temporal or spatial profile of a quantity that is indicative of one or more electrical properties of materials adjacent to the transmission line obtained in Step 3 to a spatial profile of moisture content can also be used.

It is to be noted that any one or more of the aspects and embodiments described herein may be conveniently implemented using one or more machines (e.g., one or more computing devices that are utilized as a user computing device for an electronic document, one or more server devices, such as a document server, etc.) programmed according to the teachings of the present specification, as will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the computer art. Appropriate software coding can readily be prepared by skilled programmers based on the teachings of the present disclosure, as will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the software art. Aspects and implementations discussed above employing software and/or software modules may also include appropriate hardware for assisting in the implementation of the machine executable instructions of the software and/or software module.

Such software may be a computer program product that employs a machine-readable storage medium. A machine-readable storage medium may be any medium that is capable of storing and/or encoding a sequence of instructions for execution by a machine (e.g., a computing device) and that causes the machine to perform any one of the methodologies and/or embodiments described herein. Examples of a machine-readable storage medium include, but are not limited to, a magnetic disk, an optical disc (e.g., CD, CD-R, DVD, DVD-R, etc.), a magneto-optical disk, a read-only memory "ROM" device, a random access memory "RAM" device, a magnetic card, an optical card, a solid-state memory device, an EPROM, an EEPROM, and any combinations thereof. A machine-readable medium, as used herein, is intended to include a single medium as well as a collection of physically separate media, such as, for example, a collection of compact discs or one or more hard disk drives in combination with a computer memory. As used herein, a machine-readable storage medium does not include transitory forms of signal transmission.

Such software may also include information (e.g., data) carried as a data signal on a data carrier, such as a carrier wave. For example, machine-executable information may be included as a data-carrying signal embodied in a data carrier in which the signal encodes a sequence of instruction, or portion thereof, for execution by a machine (e.g., a computing device) and any related information (e.g., data struc-

tures and data) that causes the machine to perform any one of the methodologies and/or embodiments described herein.

Examples of a computing device include, but are not limited to, an electronic book reading device, a computer workstation, a terminal computer, a server computer, a handheld device (e.g., a tablet computer, a smartphone, etc.), a web appliance, a network router, a network switch, a network bridge, any machine capable of executing a sequence of instructions that specify an action to be taken by that machine, and any combinations thereof. In one example, a computing device may include and/or be included in a kiosk.

FIG. 8 shows a diagrammatic representation of one embodiment of a computing device in the exemplary form of a computer system 800 within which a set of instructions for causing a control system to perform any one or more of the aspects and/or methodologies of the present disclosure may be executed. It is also contemplated that multiple computing devices may be utilized to implement a specially configured set of instructions for causing one or more of the devices to perform any one or more of the aspects and/or methodologies of the present disclosure. Computer system 800 includes a processor 804 and a memory 808 that communicate with each other, and with other components, via a bus 812. Bus 812 may include any of several types of bus structures including, but not limited to, a memory bus, a memory controller, a peripheral bus, a local bus, and any combinations thereof, using any of a variety of bus architectures.

Memory 808 may include various components (e.g., machine-readable media) including, but not limited to, a random access memory component, a read only component, and any combinations thereof. In one example, a basic input/output system 816 (BIOS), including basic routines that help to transfer information between elements within computer system 800, such as during start-up, may be stored in memory 808. Memory 808 may also include (e.g., stored on one or more machine-readable media) instructions (e.g., software) 820 embodying any one or more of the aspects and/or methodologies of the present disclosure. In another example, memory 808 may further include any number of program modules including, but not limited to, an operating system, one or more application programs, other program modules, program data, and any combinations thereof.

Computer system 800 may also include a storage device 824. Examples of a storage device (e.g., storage device 824) include, but are not limited to, a hard disk drive, a magnetic disk drive, an optical disc drive in combination with an optical medium, a solid-state memory device, and any combinations thereof. Storage device 824 may be connected to bus 812 by an appropriate interface (not shown). Example interfaces include, but are not limited to, SCSI, advanced technology attachment (ATA), serial ATA, universal serial bus (USB), IEEE 1394 (FIREWIRE), and any combinations thereof. In one example, storage device 824 (or one or more components thereof) may be removably interfaced with computer system 800 (e.g., via an external port connector (not shown)). Particularly, storage device 824 and an associated machine-readable medium 828 may provide nonvolatile and/or volatile storage of machine-readable instructions, data structures, program modules, and/or other data for computer system 800. In one example, software 820 may reside, completely or partially, within machine-readable medium 828. In another example, software 820 may reside, completely or partially, within processor 804.

Computer system 800 may also include an input device 832. In one example, a user of computer system 800 may enter commands and/or other information into computer system 800 via input device 832. Examples of an input device 832 include, but are not limited to, an alpha-numeric



input device (e.g., a keyboard), a pointing device, a joystick, a gamepad, an audio input device (e.g., a microphone, a voice response system, etc.), a cursor control device (e.g., a mouse), a touchpad, an optical scanner, a video capture device (e.g., a still camera, a video camera), a touchscreen, and any combinations thereof. Input device **832** may be interfaced to bus **812** via any of a variety of interfaces (not shown) including, but not limited to, a serial interface, a parallel interface, a game port, a USB interface, a FIREWIRE interface, a direct interface to bus **812**, and any combinations thereof. Input device **832** may include a touch screen interface that may be a part of or separate from display **836**, discussed further below. Input device **832** may be utilized as a user selection device for selecting one or more graphical representations in a graphical interface as described above.

A user may also input commands and/or other information to computer system **800** via storage device **824** (e.g., a removable disk drive, a flash drive, etc.) and/or network interface device **840**. A network interface device, such as network interface device **840**, may be utilized for connecting computer system **800** to one or more of a variety of networks, such as network **844**, and one or more remote devices **848** connected thereto. Examples of a network interface device include, but are not limited to, a network interface card (e.g., a mobile network interface card, a LAN card), a modem, and any combination thereof. Examples of a network include, but are not limited to, a wide area network (e.g., the Internet, an enterprise network), a local area network (e.g., a network associated with an office, a building, a campus or other relatively small geographic space), a telephone network, a data network associated with a telephone/voice provider (e.g., a mobile communications provider data and/or voice network), a direct connection between two computing devices, and any combinations thereof. A network, such as network **844**, may employ a wired and/or a wireless mode of communication. In general, any network topology may be used. Information (e.g., data, software **820**, etc.) may be communicated to and/or from computer system **800** via network interface device **840**.

Computer system **800** may further include a video display adapter **852** for communicating a displayable image to a display device, such as display device **836**. Examples of a display device include, but are not limited to, a liquid crystal display (LCD), a cathode ray tube (CRT), a plasma display, a light emitting diode (LED) display, and any combinations thereof. Display adapter **852** and display device **836** may be utilized in combination with processor **804** to provide graphical representations of aspects of the present disclosure. In addition to a display device, computer system **800** may include one or more other peripheral output devices including, but not limited to, an audio speaker, a printer, and any combinations thereof. Such peripheral output devices may be connected to bus **812** via a peripheral interface **856**. Examples of a peripheral interface include, but are not limited to, a serial port, a USB connection, a FIREWIRE connection, a parallel connection, and any combinations thereof.

The foregoing has been a detailed description of illustrative embodiments of the invention. Various modifications and additions can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of this invention. Features of each of the various embodiments described above may be combined with features of other described embodiments as appropriate in order to provide a multiplicity of feature combinations in associated new embodiments. Furthermore, while the foregoing describes a number of separate embodiments, what has been

described herein is merely illustrative of the application of the principles of the present invention. Additionally, although particular methods herein may be illustrated and/or described as being performed in a specific order, the ordering is highly variable within ordinary skill to achieve methods, systems, and software according to the present disclosure. Accordingly, this description is meant to be taken only by way of example, and not to otherwise limit the scope of this invention.

Exemplary embodiments have been disclosed above and illustrated in the accompanying drawings. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes, omissions and additions may be made to that which is specifically disclosed herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of determining spatially variable distributions of one or more electrical properties of a material, comprising:

disposing an insulated parallel waveguide adjacent the material, the insulated parallel waveguide operably connected to measurement instrumentation;

performing a time domain reflectometry measurement of the insulated parallel waveguide via the measurement instrumentation to acquire a temporal profile of apparent reflectance;

converting the temporal profile of apparent reflectance to a temporal profile of a quantity indicative of the one or more electrical properties of the material;

converting the temporal profile of a quantity indicative of the one or more electrical properties of the material to a spatial profile of the quantity indicative of the one or more electrical properties of the material;

converting the spatial profile to a spatial profile of moisture content of the material; and

making the spatial profile of moisture content available to a user for analysis or other use.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein said disposing includes disposing and burying the waveguide in a trench.

3. A method according to claim 1, wherein said disposing includes disposing the waveguide in a substantially vertically oriented cavity.

4. A method according to claim 1, wherein the making the spatial profile of moisture content available to a user for analysis or other use includes at least one of displaying the spatial profile of moisture content on a display, storing the spatial profile of moisture content on a computer readable medium, or transmitting the spatial profile of moisture content to another device.

5. A method according to claim 1, wherein the measurement instrumentation includes a time domain reflectometer, further wherein said temporal profile of apparent reflectance is a discrete time series of reflectance measurements.

6. A method according to claim 1, wherein the temporal profile of a quantity indicative of the one or more electrical properties is algebraically proportional to the dielectric of adjacent materials.

7. A method according to claim 6, wherein the temporal profile of a quantity indicative of the one or more electrical properties is a temporal profile of  $f(\rho)$ , wherein

$$f(\rho)=[(1-\rho)/(1+\rho)]^2,$$

and wherein  $\rho$  is reflectance.

8. A method according to claim 1, wherein the temporal profile of a quantity indicative of the one or more electrical properties of the material includes temporal profile of transmission line impedance.

9. A method according to claim 1, wherein the spatial profile of the quantity indicative of the one or more electrical properties of the material includes a spatial profile of material dielectric constant.

10. A non-transitory machine-readable storage medium 5 containing machine-executable instructions for performing a method of determining spatially variable distributions of one or more electrical properties of a material, said machine-readable instructions comprising:

a first set of machine-executable instructions for performing 10 a time domain reflectometry measurement of an insulated parallel waveguide disposed proximal to the material via measurement instrumentation to acquire a temporal profile of apparent reflectance;

a second set of machine-executable instructions for converting 15 the temporal profile of apparent reflectance to a temporal profile of a quantity indicative of the one or more electrical properties of the material;

a third set of machine-executable instructions for converting 20 the temporal profile of a quantity indicative of the one or more electrical properties of the material to a spatial profile of moisture content; and

a fourth set of machine-executable instructions for making 25 the spatial profile of moisture content available to a user for analysis or other use.

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